

SOME 1915 WEATHER FACTS.

Some Oddities of the 1915 Weather Conditions of Holt County.

The year 1915 was a very peculiar one as to weather conditions in Holt County. The summer was an exceptionally cool one, the hottest day being in May, with a temperature of 90 degrees, which was the hottest day of the year. It was noted for the great flood of the Missouri and Nodaway bottom lands caused by the incessant rains, which came just at the wrong time during the year—May, June and July, of 26.51 inches, which was about double the normal fall. Both the snowfall and rainfall for the year was above the normal. The fall months were noted for their high temperature, and the first two months of the year for the low temperature—the coldest day being 16 below zero on January 24th. The hottest day in July was 85 degrees and that of August was 85, and September 86. During August, 1915, we had 11 consecutive days that the temperature averaged 100 degrees, some contrast as to the summer of 1915.

The year 1915 began on Friday and ended on Friday. We had two full moons during the month of March, 1915. March came in like a lamb. The roads were almost impassable the last week of February and the first week of March. A northeast snow blizzard prevailed the 3d and 4th with an 8 inch snowfall. The coldest day was January 28—16 degrees below zero.

The first snowfall of the year was January 16th. From December 12, 1914, to March 31, 1915, there was not a day that there was no snow on the ground.

On April 20th snow laid in gulches in the Benton district. On May 5th the temperature went down to 40 degrees; frost appeared in various portions; beans and other tender vegetables were nipped. On the 17th ice formed in a bucket at the Eber Atkins place, one mile northwest of New Point, and at Albert Mark's, east of Oregon. Ice formed in troughs. Fires were kindled in the homes on Sunday, the 16th, and on Tuesday, the 18th, fires were comfortable. On the 18th traces of snow were reported in various parts of the county. On the 23d frost was reported about Craig that nipped garden stuff.

The week of May 23-30 heavy rains prevailed over the county, flooding the bottom lands in many places, and ruining the first cuttings of alfalfa. Little Tark, the Nodaway and many branches out of banks. On the 7th of June the temperature was 49, and on the 8th 44 degrees. Fires were comfortable morning and evening.

2.10 inches of rain fell on June 17th. The total rainfall for the first six months of 1915 was 25.90 inches—7.90 inches above the normal.

July 4th, very cool; high, 69; low, 52. On the 3d, 4th and 5th light wraps and coats were comfortable. The Nodaway and Missouri bottoms were under water during June, and parts of July, caused by heavy rains. Cornland inundated by the breaking of Big Tark levee on June 18th.

June was extraordinarily cool, the mean for the month being 66 degrees. Normal is 72.

Coats and wraps and bed clothing were comfortable evening and night of July 20th. The flood of 1915 began July 14th and continued to the 18th and was more destructive than any in the history of the county, caused by incessant rains. Bottoms from Forbes to state line and Nodaway from mouth to state line flooded. No mail connections from July 14th to 18th. Nodaway and Tarkio Valley trains annulled from July 13th to 20th. Cornland was inundated three times in forty days, during June and July.

Severe electrical storms visited the county night of July 23d, equal in severity to that of July 31, 1896. July, 1915, coolest ever known here. Mean temperature, 70 degrees; normal is 78.

August 4th temperature was 49 degrees—fires kindled in homes on the 3d and 4th.

On Tuesday, August 3d, many citizens in various sections of the county claim to have seen particles of snow fall. The temperature was 49 degrees. You felt comfortable under a quilt after midnight on the nights of August 9th, 10th, 17th, 18th, 22d and 23d.

The summer of 1915 was the coolest ever known here. The mean for June was 66 degrees; July, 70, and August, 68. The average normal for these three months for forty years has been 75—the mean this year was 68, or 7 degrees below the normal.

The Nodaway river was out of its banks eight times during the year 1915—February, April, May, June, July and September 13th, 18th and 25th. Frosts came August 29th and 30th, and September 20th, and ice formed in low places October 8th.

The temperature went down to 30 degrees night of October 8th, and a killing frost came that told of the approach of winter.

A severe wind and dust storm prevailed Sunday, October 10th.

The heaviest monthly rainfall occurred in July—measurement was 10.88 inches.

No rain in February. Lightest rainfall, .51, in January.

The heaviest 24-hour rainfall was 2.9 inches on July 11th.

Total 1915 rainfall was 46.03. Total 1915 snowfall was 38.56.

The hottest day of the year was 90 degrees on May 14th.

The coldest day was 16 degrees below zero, on January 28th.

The warmest month was July; 10.88 inches of rain fell.

The heaviest 24-hour rainfall was on July 11th; 2.10 inches fell.

The driest month was February; no measurement.

inch in January. The heaviest annual rainfall ever known here was in 1902—a total of 50.75 inches.

The heaviest snowfall was in January, 12.06 inches.

The heaviest 24-hour snowfall was March 24th; 8 inches was the measurement.

Thanksgiving Day was bright and sunny—but windy and dusty.

The heaviest annual snowfall here was 63.93 inches in 1899.

The rainfall for May, June and July was 26.51 inches, unprecedented in the past twenty-one years; May, 8.88 inches; June, 6.75; July, 10.88.

Heaviest 24-hour rainfalls occurred May 27th, 2.20 inches; June 17th, 2.10 inches; July 12th, 2.10 inches; September 25-6, 2.17 inches. Heaviest 24-hour fall for 1914 was September 14th, 3.35 inches.

Taking the year as a whole, the mean temperature was the lowest ever known here, being 50.50.

A blanket of snow covered Holt county on Christmas Day; splendid sleighing.

December Weather.

The last month of the year 1915 was a perfect winter month, with only one day that zero temperature was reached, with good sleighing during the holiday season. The normal temperature for the month is 31. This year the mean was one degree warmer than the normal. Last year the mean for December was 23 degrees. The snowfall for the month was 5.50 inches, last year it was 13.75 inches.

The last day of the year gave us thunder, lightning and rain.

On Christmas day the temperature was, maximum, 32; minimum, 11.

As the first three days of the month were delightfully pleasant, the old saw says we are to have the same sort through the winter.

The following are the extremes for the month:

Dec.	Max.	Dec.	Min.
3	49	17	14
6	48	25	11
7	52	27	11
8	51	28	0
22	57	29	5
Mean maximum, 39.			
Mean minimum, 22.			
Mean, 30.			
December 25, maximum, 32; minimum, 11.			

5 1/2 inches of snow during the month; rainfall for the month, 1.22.

The annual snowfall for the year 1915 was:

	Snowfall—Inches.
Jan.	13.06
Feb.	10.50
Mar.	9.50
Dec.	5.50
Total	38.56

The normal snowfall is 32 inches; thus it will be seen that our snowfall for 1915 was 6.56 inches above the normal.

The annual rainfall for 1915 was as follows:

	Rainfall—Inches.	Heaviest 24-hour fall.
Jan.	1.70	
Feb.	3.26	1.50 on the 21st
Mar.	.76	
Apr.	1.45	
May	8.88	2.20 on the 27th
June	6.75	2.10 on the 17th
July	10.88	2.60 on the 12th
Aug.	2.73	.54 on the 17th
Sept.	6.31	2.17 on the 12th
Oct.	.93	.74 on the 12th
Nov.	1.16	.52 on the 27th
Dec.	1.22	.57 on the 31st

Total.....46.03

The heaviest annual rainfall at this station during the past 21 years have been:

	Inches.	Inches.
1895	45.00	1902.....50.07
1896	42.51	1903.....41.34
1897	45.04	1904.....43.04
1898	42.07	1908.....42.05
1899	41.60	1915.....46.03
1900	41.07	

The normal annual rainfall is 36 inches.

There are few who realize the meaning of an inch of rainfall:

An acre contains 6,272,640 square inches; an inch of rain means the same number of cubic inches of water. A gallon contains 231 cubic inches of water. An inch of rain means 22,622 gallons per acre. A gallon of water weighs 10 pounds, or 226,220 pounds to the acre—or 113 tons of water.

As the summer of 1915 was perhaps the coolest ever known at this station, our readers will no doubt be interested in glancing over the monthly average or mean temperature by the month for the year:

	Mean Degrees.	Mean Degrees.
Jan.	36	July.....70
Feb.	35	Aug.....68
Mar.	32	Sept.....66
Apr.	57	Oct.....58
May	59	Nov.....46
June	66	Dec.....30

The average or mean temperature for this station is 56 degrees. It will thus be seen that the mean for 1915 was 51.50 degrees—4 1/2 degrees below the normal.

—Money to loan on good, safe Missouri River bottom farms, at 5 1/2 per cent semi-annual interest, with a reasonable commission.

GEO. S. LUKENS.

—T. A. Long, Veterinary.

—Opera House and residence for sale. See Will L. Moore.

—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Roosters. MRS. WILL PENNELL.

—A few White Male Pigs for sale. JACOB KURTZ, Oregon, Mo.

—Albert Stelb, of St. Joseph, was visiting here Thursday last, at the Roecker home.

—Dr. Willard Proud, Oculist and Aurist, Tootie & Lemon Bank Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

—James Stokes, the Craig lawyer, was in St. Joseph, one day last week, on some legal business.

—Good alfalfa hay, baled, for sale.

FRANK GOLDEN, Martin Phone.

—Alfalfa Hay for sale.

CORTEX MEADOWS, Farmers' Phone, 339.

—Wood for Sale—Cord and Stove Wood. Call on or address, Henry Adolph, Oregon, Mo., Farmers' phone.

—Dr. Whitwell, eye and ear specialist, southeast corner Sixth and Edmond, St. Joseph, Mo. Both phones, 943.

—Ray Hibbard, who was recently married, is now the occupant and owner of the substantial home recently owned and vacated by Judge Morgan.

—A letter from F. S. Morgan, who with his wife, are in Kansas City, brings the good news of the improved condition of their daughter, Mrs. Hill.

—Paul Miller and the whole Miller bunch, was here a few days the past week, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Brown, and sister, Mrs. Jessie Quick.

—Miss Myrtle Feuerbacher, of the Woods district, is in Kansas City on a visit with her cousin, Mrs. Henry Leigh, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Steinel, old friends.

—Ary McIntyre and son, George, were St. Joseph visitors last Thursday, and George took awfully good care of his papa while there, and showed him the town.

BERT G. PIERCE, DENTIST,

Oregon, Mo.

Office in the Moore Bldg. Hours 9 a. m. to 12 m. 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Phones, Old 91, Mutual 43.

—Messrs. Keever & Bragg last week, sold Ford touring cars to Dave Wallace, of Forest City; Elder W. H. Hardman, of Oregon, and Charles Hornecker, of Nodaway township.

—Misses Gusta Upperman is at Rulo, Neb., for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Cass Jones. Parties desiring toilet goods during her absence will please call at Mrs. Eller's.

—Herman Schulte, accompanied his aunt, Mrs. James Carder, to her home in St. Joseph, Thursday, where Herman visited for several days. He says his Uncle Jim showed him a good time.

—Elmer Jewell and wife, of Richville, have returned from their visit with relatives at Harrisonville, Mo. Mrs. Jewell's sister, Miss Bessie Criswell, returned with them for an extended visit.

—Edgar Lumley, age 26 years, son of Marion Lumley, died at his home in the Monarch district, Wednesday, December 29th, and was buried Thursday, the funeral being conducted by Elder B. H. Dawson.

—On Monday, of last week, Mrs. Shannon Hardman, of New Point, was taken to a St. Joseph hospital, where she was operated on Wednesday. Dr. Kearney, her physician, reports her condition as being satisfactory.

—Ben Morgan and wife are now nicely situated in their new, elegant and modern home in the southwest portion of our city. It is one of the handsomest homes in our city, and which she splendid old couple live many, many days to enjoy it.

—Money to Lend on Farms—Borrower has option to pay part or all of principal at any time. Most liberal terms ever offered. Call, write or phone to us. Costs you nothing, saves you money.

THE Sisson Loan & Title Co., Offices over Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Missouri.

—Mrs. W. S. Hodgins and daughter, Miss Marie, were in St. Joseph, Thursday, where Miss Marie had an examination by X-ray of her arm, which she injured while cranking her father's auto, October 3 last. Dr. Kearney accompanied them and assisted in the examination. Her injured arm was found to be doing nicely.

J. C. WHITMER, DENTIST.

PROUD BUILDING, North Side of Square, Both Phones.

A Study of The Home.

Once in a while there emanates from the teaching profession a suggestion relative to the public schools that is sound, rational and unsensational. New Orleans is an old fashioned town where the people still have the old fashioned idea that public schools are maintained for other purposes than weaving baskets and studying local politics. In this old-fashioned Southern city the public school authorities have adopted an interesting innovation, although it has nothing whatever to do with socialism or marble swimming pools. They have undertaken to teach the youth of the city something concerning the city's history. Its method of civil government and its institutions.

Two of the teachers employed by the New Orleans board of education have been delegated to write the "New Orleans Book," which will be the modest title of a compendium depicting the early life of the city, its social and commercial development, its municipal organization, etc. It is to present "in a compact form" facts which "every citizen should know and what most of the city's visitors inquire about." With this little book to furnish the text, the teachers in the New Orleans public schools are to teach local history in such a way as to familiarize their pupils with the city in which they live. Such teaching will inspire patriotic regard for their home city and will make them better future citizens.

Why not do this in Oregon and Holt county? Here there is a study are the same incentives for of local history as in New Orleans. It is a lamentable fact that very few of the boys and girls who pass through the Holt county public schools have any adequate knowledge of what their home city and county means to them. They are unfamiliar with the fundamental facts of its history, and to them the very names of the streets, rivers, origin, etc., signify nothing. Nor is this ignorance confined to boys and girls. Thousands of older residents of Holt county know little and seemingly care less about these important matters. Our county is rich in romantic associations. As the years pass the mists of time tend more and more to obscure the salient facts of the cities and county's growth. The debt which every Holt countyman owes to the pioneers of other days goes unacknowledged and civic pride as well as civic understanding suffers correspondingly. Surely among all the changes and fads of the modern educational system there is room for a little local study, a little information regarding the thing that characterize the home and affect individual citizenship.

Cure Beef at Home.

Good results secured from methods used in curing pork. One of the important means of solving the high cost of living on the farm, according to P. F. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, is being neglected if each farmer does not produce and cure most of the meat for his own household.

Any of the brine or dry mixtures which give good results in curing pork can be used satisfactorily for beef, but as beef is leaner than pork, it should not be allowed to remain in the brine or mixture quite as long, or it will become hard and salty.

Dried beef should have the same cure as corned beef, care being taken not to let it get too salty. It should then be washed to remove the excess of the cure, and smoked if you like the smoke flavor. A very good country practice is to dry cure the beef with salt and brown sugar, using about a fifth as much sugar as salt, rubbing the meat very thoroughly with the cure every two or three days for about two weeks. It should then be washed, wiped, and hung up to dry in a warm place if you do not wish to smoke it, or transferred to the smoke house and given a light smoke.

Corned beef is at its very best when it has been in the cure about ten days. If kept in the cure more than a month, it needs considerable freshening before cooking. If you wish to preserve the red color of the beef, you should use a small amount of saltpeter, not more than two ounces to each hundred pounds of the meat. This improves the color of the meat but is detrimental in that it tends to harden the lean fibers.

This is one of the numerous practical bits of information being picked up by those attending Farmers' Week this year. More extended courses in killing, cutting, and curing of meat will be given during the seven weeks' course which will open for new students January 10.

The facilities of the College of Agriculture for studying and teaching this subject have recently been greatly improved by the installation of a refrigerating plant. At the close of Farmers' Week each year, the value of the instruction is tested at a big banquet, where the meat, prepared by Professor Trowbridge and the students, is served. The animals themselves are raised by the animal husbandry department of the college. The steer slaughtered this year was a state fair



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—or—

The Sentinel and Daily Gazette, (including Sunday) for \$3.50

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THE SENTINEL

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Agricultural Experiment Station No. 86

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to Certify That in accordance with the Nursery Act passed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly, the nursery stock of Murray Nurseries, grown at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, was inspected on July 1, 1915, by a duly authorized inspector and found apparently free from dangerous injurious insects or plant diseases.

Valid until July 1, 1916, unless sooner revoked.

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We offer our patrons only the highest grade fruit trees and general nursery stock, fully guaranteed true to kind. You are playing safe and saving money at the same time when you deal with your home nursery. Let us send you our 1916 price list. We are here to serve our patrons in every way that we can—by sending stock at half catalogue prices, giving advice when desired, guaranteeing satisfaction. Let us hear from you, friends.

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GEO. R. MURRAY, Prop.

OREGON, MISSOURI.

champion Shorthorn with which the college wished to compete for honors at the International Live Stock show, if the foot and mouth disease had not made it impossible to hold that show.

A Faithful Servant.

The winter coming on, and with its coming, Mrs. Alberta Green-Murphy, county superintendent of schools, closed a most vigorous and energetic campaign inspection of the rural schools of our county. From various parts of the county we hear the highest compliments passed upon her work, and her great efforts to bring our rural schools up to the very highest standard possible. She is an indefatigable worker, and an educational enthusiast. She is doing her best to keep in constant touch with the teachers and school boards of the county, and is ever ready to lend her aid and advice to those that they may cause advancement and improvement in our schools, and all you have to do is to call her up, and you will find her at your service.

Our Standard Dry Dip can be used in the coldest weather and will keep your Hogs free from lice and all germs. Have it in all size packages. Sell it under guarantee. All we claim for it or why.

—Miss Faquick has returned from a visit, friends in Craig.

—Lilly Z w d at the home of her parents, Highland, December 27.

—Miss Burett visited with her sister, Mrs. Sellers, in Craig, for a few days.

—Call on Mr. sawing cordwood, stoverwood, Farmers' phone, 577.

—Frank and wife have returned from a tour of the west and south. They have been gone a month.